



TERMITE CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

(SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES ONLY)

**COMPLETE CHEMICAL
INSULATION METHOD**



**SHORT FORM SPECIFICATION
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION**

**Existing Construction . . . New Construction
Alterations and Additions**



Issued by E. L. BRUCE CO., TERMINIX DIVISION, Memphis, Tennessee

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INTRODUCTION

Has the home owner just telephoned

"WHAT do **you** know about Termite Insulation?"
Perhaps worse than that:

Has the "Lady of the House" just called to find out

"WHY are termites in the house **you** supervised in construction just a few years ago?"

E. L. Bruce Co., following its established policy of providing assistance to the construction industry, has secured the services of an Architect in the preparation of these specifications. This Consultant is a former A. I. A. Chapter President and has also had many years of experience in the field of termite control by the chemical insulation method. Thus the information appearing herein has been predicated upon authoritative findings.

Through field operation of a decade, the Licensed Operators of the Terminix Division, E. L. Bruce Co., have been called into consultation on over 500,000 properties where termite infestation occurred. Many of these are reinforced concrete structures. The vast majority are buildings of excellent construction, many quite new. Termite infestation and resulting damage developed because certain precautions were not taken.

Herewith is made available specifications for correcting termite problems when found in structures of any type . . . and for reference in planning new construction wherein protection against subterranean termites is to be incorporated. Your clients both old and new may thus secure sound assurance of protection from termites.

The short form specification is presented not only as a time saver but also because Terminix Insulation provides work equal to the caliber of that called for in the technical specification. For complete understanding of the fundamentals of the chemical insulation method of termite control it is recommended that the technical specification be carefully read.

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATION

All termite insulation shall be Terminix Insulation - performed under standard Terminix Contract by a licensed operator of E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tennessee, Terminix Division. All work shall be reinspected at regular intervals for five years after date of contract and reservicing performed at no additional cost.

Work shall be performed in accordance with the instructions and regulations of E. L. Bruce Co., the manufacturer of Terminix. E. L. Bruce Co. shall guarantee performance of the contract terms. The performance contract shall be insured by Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.



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How To Judge Termite Control Service

A FEW years ago only a relatively small number of people outside of southern localities had ever heard of termites. Today termites represent at least a potential menace to homes and other buildings throughout practically the entire United States. Responsible companies offer effective methods for solving the problem. Termite control is so new, however, that few property owners have a clear understanding of its many ramifications. It is not surprising, therefore, that dishonest or misguided termite control "experts" have succeeded in bilking property owners out of large sums for partially effective or even worthless "treatments."

There has been some exaggeration of the termite peril, particularly by those with selfish or dishonest motives. Yet reliably informed sources conservatively estimate that the property damage caused by termites runs over \$50,000,000 a year and is steadily mounting. It is true that a particular building may never be attacked or, if attacked, not seriously damaged. But how can the owner be sure? Already so many buildings have been damaged and enough of them condemned that it is well worth while for every property owner to learn about termites and how to judge the methods offered for treatment and prevention.

What Are Termites?

Termites are the most destructive of all wood-eating insects. Sometimes referred to as "white ants" or "flying ants," they are really in no manner related to the ant family. There are three distinct groups of termites. This bulletin is concerned only with the largest group known as *subterranean termites* since it is these which are responsible for practically all the damage done in most states in this country. The other two groups known as *drywood termites* and *dampwood termites* are not considered herein.

Subterranean termites dwell in highly organized colonies beneath the surface of the ground. At the head of the colony reign a king and queen, the reproductive pair. In the event of the death of these reproductives they are supplanted by supplementary reproductives even more prolific than the original king and queen. In each termite colony a small percentage of the young (nymphs) develop into potential reproductives. They grow wings and, in swarms, leave the parent nest in the Spring, and often in the Fall, to establish new colonies. However, these swarmers (often improperly termed "flying ants") do no damage to wood. There are also military and working castes in the colony. It is the

working caste which is the largest in number and which presents the serious economic threat.

The worker termite, blind and sterile, is approximately one-fourth inch in length, grayish white in color. Because of its appearance it is sometimes erroneously described as a "white ant." From the nest in the ground, worker termites construct intricate tunnels, often traveling relatively great distances underground, in their search for food. Although they will eat any form of cellulose, their diet is principally wood. Locating the food supply is not the only task of the workers. They must also gather it and return to feed the other members of the colony—the soldiers, the royalty and the youngest nymphs.

Termites dwell in darkness and keep themselves hidden from sight. In addition to cellulose about all that the diet of the termite requires is water. That is an important thing to remember. To exist, termites must have moisture at regular intervals. This, however, does not mean that the moisture must be present at the site of the food supply. The termites can secure it by returning to the moist ground through the hollow runways or tunnels which they have constructed.

How Termites Work

The worker termites tunnel their way through the ground and build exposed tubes over construction members, or concealed tubes within them, until they make contact with a feeding supply of wood. In a building, supporting columns in the basement, sills, beams, floor joists, floor boards, foot uprights, weather boards, and the under construction of steps and porches are favorite points of attack. A damp condition or poor ventilation will increase the likelihood of attack.

The termites enter the wood, usually at an obscure point, and eat their way inside along the grain. A thin outside wall of the wood is left untouched and, as the damage progresses, the piece becomes a riddled shell. They do not confine their attack on a building to any one locality. While one group of workers is engaging in its active work of wood destruction, another will be burrowing exploratory tunnels or building tubes toward another point of attack, sometimes extending their contact to a neighboring structure.

In buildings constructed on stone, brick or concrete foundations, the workers often bridge the masonry by means of

their mud-like shelter tubes compounded of earth, excrement and wood particles. They are even able to build tubes which, without support, may reach up from the ground at least 10 or 12 inches to contact structural timbers, or for a much greater distance from the timbers down to the ground for nest or moisture contacts. Still another means of access is between the brick and siding in veneered houses, through cracks or porous openings in foundation walls or basement floors, and frequently through poor grades of mortar or disintegrated mortar between masonry foundation units and also through hollow masonry units such as hollow tile, concrete blocks and cinder blocks.

The Damage Termites Do

Because termites work hidden inside the wood and rarely come through the surface of the wood their presence is seldom suspected until considerable damage has been done. This damage may have been extended generally throughout the building before the discovery is made that a repair job costing hundreds or even thousands of dollars is required to remove and replace the damaged wood.

The honey-combing caused by the termites' consumption of wood must inevitably weaken the infested building. A termite-riddled understructure often sags, resulting in cracked walls, door and windows out of line, or uneven floors. The house may be thrown out of plumb. Insurance authorities have called attention to increased fire hazard and the dangers of accidents due to termite-weakened joists, beams, flooring, ramps and stairways. Although houses may not fall asunder because of termite damage, unusual stresses and strains—as in the case of heavy storms, floods or earthquakes—can result in damage much more severe than in the case of structures not so weakened. Pianos or heavy furniture on termite-riddled floors have been known to break through the thin, uneaten shell. While such instances are exceptional, they point to the advisability of securing proper protection against termites.

How To Detect Termites

Some of the evidences which definitely prove the existence of a nearby colony of termites are: the appearance of the winged swarms during the migration seasons; the presence of shelter tubes inside or outside foundation walls; or the discovery of worker termites in wood scraps lying on or in the ground near the structure.

However, a building may be seriously infested without these or any other signs recognizable to the average layman being present. The best policy for a property owner to follow is to have an inspection made by an expert familiar with construction and associated with a reliable termite control company. Ordinarily, such inspection will be made at no cost and a complete report submitted so that the owner may be informed concerning the exact conditions. A trustworthy inspector will always urge the owner to look at the evidences of termite activity which have been discovered.

Methods of Prevention and Treatment

In considering the problems of termite control a distinction must be made between houses in process of construction and houses already built.

The home builder can rest assured that subterranean termites are not present in the lumber which will be used in his home. To understand this it is only necessary to recall that termites cannot survive when cut off from their moisture supply in the ground. The builder's problem, therefore, is to construct the new building in such a manner as to guard against infestation after it is completed. Reasonably good results may be expected by the selection of lumber which has been chemically preserved against attack, by use of mechanical barriers, and by proper attention to other construction details. These will differ according to the type and location of the building, and the builder is advised to consult an impartial and competent authority to determine the best methods to be followed.

More important than guarding against termites in new structures is the problem of controlling termites in buildings now standing. This problem is not one of merely eliminating the termites infesting the building but of blocking the travel of termites between wood and soil. Though many methods have been commercially advocated for the control of termites, few have proven effective. Any method attempting to control termites by simple extermination as in the case of earlier treatments consisting of spraying insecticides, fumigation, soil poisoning alone, etc., can hold out no hope for success.

Insecticides used in killing household pests such as flies, mosquitos, etc., are obviously of no value in termite control because their effectiveness depends upon direct and immediate contact of the insecticide with the insect. Termites, out of sight and hidden, cannot be reached by the methods used in spraying insecticides even if the surfaces of the infested wood are heavily coated. Or, if the infested section is immunized temporarily from further attack, the termites simply shift the scene of their operations to unprotected areas.

Attempts to stop termites by fumigation have also proven useless. If every termite in the building were killed, those in the underground tunnels and nests would still survive. With the early evaporation of the deadly fumes, a new army would return to the attack.

Likewise, it is impossible to kill all termites in or around a structure by merely poisoning the soil at points of termite activity. Termites can and do have their nests as deep as eight feet or more under the surface of the ground. A network of tunnels and sub-colonies may cover a wide area under and near a single building. The magnitude of the task of reaching and killing all termites in the ground about a given building, either through the application of soil poisoning or by any other method, should be apparent. (Such attempts should not be confused with the services of legitimate operators who include soil treating as a valuable adjunct to other necessary steps.)

These methods of termite control fail because they attempt the impossible task of exterminating all the insects, whereas the most they can hope to accomplish is only partial extermination or immunization. This type of work has been aptly termed "spot treating" because of its partial or incomplete nature. Unfortunately, in every community, these early and unsuccessful methods are still being used by some operators.

Modern, scientific methods, on the other hand, attack the problem by seeking to cut off the termites within the building from returning to their ground nests, and to block new invasions from the ground. Both results are accomplished by placing an unbroken effective barrier in the path of the insects. Termites above the barrier shortly die for lack of moisture; those below can do no damage. The barrier may be either mechanical of chemical, or a combination of both.

Regardless of the type of control selected, approved methods require that loose wood and general debris under the building be removed. Stumps within the limits of the foundation should be removed when possible. Necessary alterations should be made to render foundation and basement walls tight and dry and to provide for proper ventilation. All badly eaten wood should be replaced with new members, preferably chemically treated.

When the mechanical method of control is followed, an effort is made to place all wooden parts so that they cannot be reached by termites. This involves isolating the wood from the ground on solid unbroken foundations of masonry material such as high quality concrete. In addition and as a protection against entry directly into the wood or through shelter tubes, it may be necessary to provide continuous, tightly jointed and non-corrosive metal shields around the top of the foundations. Similar metal caps are placed over pillars and other supports and all pipes are capped or shielded. Where such reconstruction is competently carried out satisfactory and long-lasting protection against termites will result. However, the alterations required are not always practicable or possible, and may involve considerable expense, depending upon the case at hand.

Chemical methods of control generally start with soil poisoning treatments whereby the soil adjacent to and under a building is saturated with chemicals poisonous to termites. During the period that these chemicals remain effective, they will set up a ground barrier which will stop termites from coming through the treated soil. However, this method alone is insufficient, for termites frequently gain access to a structure through cracks in foundation walls, through chimneys, through air-spaces in veneer construction, through basement floors or wood members imbedded therein, through imperfectly mortared joints in masonry foundations, through brick pillars and partition walls, etc. Entrance at such points is possible even after the surface of the soil is treated. This must be prevented by making necessary mechanical or structural changes some of which have already been described and which will differ according to the case at hand, or by further chemical treatment designed to set up a complete chemical barrier.

The complete chemical method of control therefore undertakes to treat with chemical poisonous to termites every point at which they might enter or leave the building; to create, in effect, a toxic shield or barrier through which termites cannot pass. In this process, in addition to the soil poisoning, all understructural wood members are impregnated with the chemical at their bearing points on all supporting construction. The chemical is not simply sprayed upon the surface of the wood, but is injected into it at high pressure so as to form an impervious toxic band throughout. Pressure treatment of masonry foundations through which termites might pass, completes the process.

If the above methods are thorough, the result will be the creation of a continuous toxic chemical shield between the structure and the ground from which the attacks originate. Also, termites in the structure above the line of insulation will soon die through inability to reestablish contact with their ground nests and moisture. The success of the treatment requires that a chemical be used which is highly toxic to termites and at least relatively permanent, and that the work be done with thoroughness and skill by experienced workmen. After the treatment is completed the building should be re-inspected at regular intervals for several years so that, if any points have been overlooked or given insufficient treatment, prompt correction can be made before material damage is done.

Fake Operators

There are companies which offer the public an honest and competent program of termite control. There are others offering treatments which are worthless or, at best, of temporary value. Some such operators may make a sincere effort to be of service but lack the training, experience and equipment with which to do a lasting job. Others are outright swindlers, hoodwinking purchasers by misrepresentation and fraud.

Most of these self-styled "experts" have little to offer except superficial mechanical barriers or spray or "spot" chemical treatments which are only temporarily effective, at best. Some of them have brazenly claimed to be using a "Government formula," that would "positively exterminate" termites. The Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states definitely that "there is no such thing as a Government formula," and that they have never published any formula for which complete extermination of termites was claimed.

Reports have also been received of termite control "quacks" who have secured business by representing that termites were attacking buildings in which no termites existed.

Thorough and effective treatments call for the employment of honest and skilled workmen, the use of adequate equipment, the application of toxic chemicals and, often, the purchase and installation of structural materials and the employment of additional labor. Such service cannot be furnished cheaply. Unscrupulous operators sometimes persuade owners to give them jobs by saying they will "get the same results" at a much lower price. But after their work is completed the results are found unsatisfactory. The building owner has paid out a fee for nothing of real value. However, that is not his principal loss. The termites which he believes have been eliminated are continuing their destructive work in his building, piling up another repair bill.

Guaranty

Termite control operators often guarantee their work. The guaranty may be entirely legitimate, or it may be wholly worthless, or it may be fraudulent. The determining factor is the strength lying behind that guaranty.

A swindler may use a guaranty as an effective selling point. But when the failure of his work becomes apparent and the owner looks to him to make good he has disappeared. His guaranty is as worthless as his treatment.

Another operator, honest but lacking essential training, equipment or financial strength, may be forced to abandon the business when called upon to make good his guaranty.

Whether or not a particular treatment has been successful may not be apparent for several years. The building owner must accordingly expect some satisfactory guaranty from the operator. No operator can truthfully guarantee that the initial treatment will definitely stop further damage by termites. It is accordingly important to know just what the guaranty provides in respect to reinspections and additional treatments when necessary. If such service is guaranteed, the contract should definitely state the period of years covered and whether or not the service will be rendered without additional charge.

The value of the guaranty will depend upon the financial resources, honesty and ability of the guarantor. If the guarantor is of good reputation and substantial means or, better still, if the fulfillment of his contract is guaranteed by a recognized surety or insurance company, then and then only may the owner feel that he is receiving adequate protection. Particularly is it wise to inquire of the manufacturer of the chemical to be used whether or not that manufacturer recommends, endorses, or in any manner stands back of the termite control company using that particular chemical. The owner may thus safeguard his own interests by being certain that the treatment is actually one specifically intended for termite control work, and by having recourse upon the manufacturer if the operator fails to perform properly.



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SUGGESTED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

(For the Control of Subterranean Termites in Existing Structures)

WORK INCLUDED

The work to be done includes the furnishing of all labor, materials, equipment and services necessary for, and reasonably incidental to the proper completion of the operations herein described or supplemented by and shown on drawings.

INSURANCE

Each contractor performing under this specification shall carry adequate liability insurance to protect the public, occupants, employees of contractor, and owner, against personal injury or damage, and shall also provide adequate property damage insurance.

LAW

Where local requirements so provide, the termite insulating contractor must be licensed and shall file certification or other satisfactory documentary evidence showing compliance with statutory requirements.

CHEMICAL, EQUIPMENT, METHOD, ETC.

The chemical to be used shall be a liquid composed of a normally solid toxicant dissolved in volatile solvents. The chemical and its toxicant must be nonpoisonous to human beings, but of strong toxicity to termites. The chemical must be highly penetrating in ground and wood, long-lasting in toxicity, but with no more than temporary odor. It shall have been specifically designed for use in termite control work and shall have the properties of both killing termites and of depositing a toxic termite barrier in crystalline form wherever applied. To insure long-lasting qualities of the toxicant, it must be practically non-soluble in water, and shall not be dangerously inflammable. No chemical with arsenical base shall be employed.

The brand name and the manufacturer of the chemical shall be stated. Manufacturer shall be a recognized concern of satisfactory financial standing and shall have an established satisfactory record of research, study, and experience in the field of termite control work.

The chemical shall be applied by a termite insulation contractor who has been specifically trained in this work by the manufacturer of the chemical. This contractor shall have proper and adequate equipment consisting of modern tools and appliances including a pressure unit capable of developing pressures up to 150 lbs. per square inch for pressure impregnation with the chemical.

The contractor shall employ skilled operators familiar with the equipment, chemical, and the proper methods of applying the chemical for maximum results. The contractor shall be responsible to the manufacturer for proper use of the chemical. The progress of the work shall be properly supervised and the manufacturer's instructions for the use of its chemical rigidly followed.

1. Repairs and Replacements of Unsound or Damaged Wood.

Wood which is to be treated must be in sound structural condition and the contractor for termite insulation is to promptly notify the Architect of any wood which requires replacing, reconditioning or repairing, or which is not sound enough to properly receive pressure impregnation. Written notice shall be given of the finding of any weakened or damaged structural members, replacement or repair of which is not provided for.

NOTE: (Repairing and replacing of structural or finished wood members is not normally a part of termite insulation work. If these repairs are to be performed by the termite

control contractor the amount of work should be covered under separate contract. When performed by another contractor, repairs must be co-ordinated with the termite control work.)

2. Ventilation.

Proper ventilation shall be provided in unexcavated areas and in cases where ventilation is not ample or not called for, this contractor shall notify the Architect to that effect in writing.

NOTE: (This work may be performed by this contractor or by others. Minimum satisfactory ventilation consists of 2 square feet of ventilator openings to every 25 lineal feet of foundation wall, and ventilators shall be distributed to obtain advantageous cross ventilation. Particularly, care must be taken to provide ventilators to correct "dead air pockets.")

3. Preparatory Work.

Preparatory work which is normally a part of the termite insulation work shall be performed under this contract. This includes the elimination of all direct ground contact of wood members, by cutting off and placing on brick or concrete footings all jambs, pillars, steps, and other wood members which bear directly on the ground. This work shall be followed by placing in structurally satisfactory condition any portion of the building disturbed by these operations.

4. Unexcavated Areas.

All debris in the unexcavated areas, such as wood chips, paper, fragments of brick, concrete or stone, or rubbish of any description, shall be removed by use of a sharp-tined rake, and the ground neatly leveled.

Where the head room under reinforced slabs or wood joists is less than 18", this contractor shall level off earth, removing surplus so that a clearance of at least 18" is obtained. Surplus earth shall be removed from the premises.

Stumps located in unexcavated areas shall be removed.

Unexcavated areas are to be treated by trenching the ground at the bases of all vertical walls, piers, and footings. (A trench 6" wide by 6" deep is recommended.) The trenches shall then be flooded with chemical using not less than one (1) gallon of undiluted chemical to each ten (10) lineal feet of trenching.

5. Form Board Removal.

All temporary form boards inadvertently left in place shall be removed by the termite insulation contractor.

NOTE: (If any concrete slabs are found which are dependent upon the wood-form bracing for support, this contractor shall call these conditions to the attention of the Architect, so proper corrective structural supports can be installed by others.)

6. Drilling and Treating of Basement Windows, Doors and Partitions.

Wood parts of basement windows and doors, including rough bucks and sub-sills, shall be drilled and pressure treated. Also the plates and bases of studs of basement partitions shall be drilled and pressure treated. Upon completion, holes drilled in finished or painted millwork are to be neatly plugged with driving-fit wood plugs.

7. Drilling and Treating of Structural Woodwork.

All sills and plates bearing directly on foundation walls shall be drilled for pressure treating. Holes shall be spaced not more than 16" apart. Bearing ends of joists, beams and girders, and the bases of studs below sub-floor level, shall be drilled and pressure treated. Also all other wood members in contact with basement floor or footings shall be drilled at their bases and pressure treated.

NOTE: (Holes for pressure treating shall in all cases be drilled to within 1/2" of the wood thickness or width.)

8. Masonry Wall Treating.

The termite control contractor shall drill holes above grade line every 12", to 16", into and well beyond the center of all masonry walls, drilling through the mortar joints. Chemical shall be heavily applied to saturate a complete layer of mortar and to reach the voids within the wall. When vertical voids occur in hollow concrete block or tile walls, drilling shall be directly into the voids of a complete row of blocks or tiles so that chemical may be applied to reach to bottom of each void. When it is necessary to drill from the exterior side of the wall, all holes in the mortar are to be neatly pointed, using cement mortar to match as nearly as possible the existing mortar.

NOTE: (In veneer type of construction care shall be taken to apply chemical into the air-space between the masonry veneer and the frame construction, so that chemical floods base of air-spaces.)

9. Dirt-Filled Porches.

Dirt-filled porches, terraces and verandas shall be drilled and rodded. Drilling shall be done either from the top or at such other locations so that the dirt-filled sections immediately adjacent to the wall of the structure may be chemically treated. Upon completion, all holes in concrete and cement work and masonry surfaces shall be neatly patched. If the dirt-fill is in direct contact with a wood sill the preferred method shall be to excavate the dirt adjacent to the sill; then saturate with chemical the excavated area.

10. Wood Floor Treating.

Where finished wood floors occur over concrete slabs which have direct ground bearing, the sleepers or screeds to which floors are nailed shall be drilled and pressure impregnated on 16" centers. Also drill on 16" centers between the screeds to flood beneath the wood floor. Drill holes shall be plugged with driving-fit hardwood plugs and upon completion the finished floor shall be cleaned and plugs touched up to match finish of adjacent floor.

11. Removable Inspection Panels.

Wherever plaster, plywood, fibre board or other ceiled surfaces are encountered on the basement ceiling, a strip not less than 2" wide shall be removed, cutting joint to a straight line so drilling of joist bearing ends can be done and joists pressure treated. Upon completion of work, panels or cove mold shall be provided and neatly reset and secured with screws and washers or approved removable clips. Wherever required, this contractor shall provide wood grounds and other approved supports for securing panels or cove mold in position. Panels to be neatly scribed to wall surfaces. In rooms which are painted or stain finished, these access panels or cove mold shall be painted or stained to match existing work.

12. Care of Shrubbery.

The contractor shall exercise all possible care in application of treatment to avoid damage to shrubs and vegetation.

13. Leaving the Site.

Upon completion of work, termite insulation contractor shall remove all debris and rubbish caused by his work and shall leave premises neat and broom clean. Any storage, equipment or appliances temporarily moved during the course of the work shall be restored and replaced in position.

Where heating or other ducts are necessarily taken down for performance of this work, these shall be replaced in position and reconnected.

NOTICE OF LEAKS IN PIPES

Notification in writing shall be given by the termite insulation contractor to the Architect, calling attention to any leaks in plumbing, drain, water or steam pipes, fixtures, or other source of moisture or dampness which may contribute to the prevention of satisfactory termite insulation.

RESERVICING

The contractor shall guarantee to reservice the structure at regular intervals for a period of five years. Reservicing shall consist of thorough and complete reinspection of the structure, and shall provide any additional treating work, labor and material found necessary, without additional charge, for the full period of the Guaranty. A written report shall be made to the Architect as to the condition of the building after each reinspection.

GUARANTY

The contractor shall furnish a bonded or insured contract embracing all of the reservicing features. This contract shall be issued by the manufacturer of the chemical used and shall be signed by an authorized officer of the manufacturer. It shall fully insure performance of the contract terms. This insured Guaranty shall be delivered to the Architect before final payment on contract is made.

The contractor shall provide tangible and unquestionable proof of the financial responsibility of the manufacturer, and of the bonding or insuring company.

The contractor and the co-guarantor must have had a broad experience in termite insulation work and upon demand must produce satisfactory evidence thereof.

ALTERATIONS IN AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING STRUCTURES

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Whenever major alterations are to be made in a structure which has been chemically insulated against termites, or when additions are to be made to such a structure, the alterations and the additions should be protected against subterranean termites by providing additional treatment of the same character previously employed in the structure proper. If this is not done termites may find access through the new and unprotected sections.

The control of subterranean termites is not an exterminating problem. Termites living deep in the ground cannot be completely exterminated. Hence, for adequate protection, the structure must be insulated against termites, in such manner that termites are blocked from gaining entry. Study of the foregoing suggested specification will reveal that each fundamental step is for the purpose of creating chemical barriers at all vulnerable points in the understructure so that termites are kept out of the structure.

This principle of complete chemical insulation may be employed advantageously in new construction as well as in existing structures. Some of the operations can be performed most effectively by coordinating the work during the construction of the building.

Complete chemical insulation to furnish termite protection to an entire structure is not to be confused with the use of pre-treated (preserved) lumber which obviously furnishes protection only to the lumber which is actually preserved. For example: Sills or plates which have been impregnated with a suitable preservative prior to installation in the structure are themselves very well protected against termite attack. However, their presence will not block termites from gaining entry and attacking untreated wood members or other cellulosic material in the building.



WHEN FACED WITH ANY TERMITE PROBLEM:

Call for the free inspection service and advice of the Terminix Licensee serving the community in which the property is located; or communicate directly with E. L. Bruce Co., Terminix Division, Memphis, Tennessee.

Literature

E. L. Bruce Co. will furnish on request complete literature on termites, their habits, where they are found, and their control. Technical advice will be given by letter concerning any specific question on which special information is needed.

UNUSUAL CONSTRUCTION

The specification data to be found within this cover will apply in all forms of conventional construction. Minor operations which are common practice with efficient contractors for chemical termite control insulation are in some instances omitted. Also omitted are references to very unusual operations which, however, are necessary in occasional structures. When faced with any unusual form of construction for which the TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION will obviously not apply please communicate the details to E. L. Bruce Co., Terminix Division, Memphis, Tennessee, for specific recommendation.



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